GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:171
ANSWERED ON:24.02.2000
POWER GENERATED THROUGH BAGASSE
AJIT SINGH;NAWAL KISHORE RAI

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the power generated through the bagasse left after crushing of sugarcanes in sugar mills of the country;

(b) the quantum of power estimated to be generated thereby in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether any assessment of the cost of the power generated through this source has also been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the percentage of bagasse to be utilised for the generation of power in the country for which scheme has been formulated by the Government?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

(SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a)& (b): The total potential of surplus power generation through bagasse based co-generation in sugar mills in the country has been estimated at 3500 MW. The State-wise break-up is given in the Annexure.

(c) & (d): The cost of generation of power from bagasse based cogeneration projects varies from Rs.1.50 to Rs.2.75/kwh depending upon the technical and operating parameters; system configuration; plant load factor; interest on term loan; and, project to be taken up in a new or an existing sugar mill.

(e): Under the National Programme on Biomass Power and Cogeneration, various promotional incentives are provided for encouraging optimum generation of power from bagasse based co-generation projects. These include interest subsidy on term loans for such projects. Attractive policies have also been announced in the potential States for power generated from these projects. A total surplus power capacity of 184 MW has already been installed in the country from bagasse based cogeneration projects.

Annexure referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 171 for 24.02.2000 regarding Power generated through Bagasse.

STATEWISE POTENTIAL FOR BAGASSE BASED CO-GENERATION

Sl. No.	State	Potential in MW
1.	Maharashtra	1000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
3.	Tamil Nadu	350
4.	Karnataka	300
5.	Andhra Pradesh	200
6.	Bihar	200
7	Gujarat	200
8.	Punjab	150

9.	Others	100
	Total	3500